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**VICTORIA CHAPTER.**  
No. 525 E.C.

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at the **PELHAM HALL** on **THURSDAY,**  
the 23rd instant, at 8.30 from 9 p.m. precisely.  
Visiting Companies are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1898. [1314]

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"CHARTERHOUSE."

Captain H. Smith, will be despatched for the  
above port on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at  
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SWANSEA, GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

**THE Company's Steamship.**

"PAKLING"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of  
cargo are hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns  
of the Godowning and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery  
may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods  
have left the Godowns, and all claims must be  
sent to the office of the undernamed before  
Noon on the 23rd instant, or they will not be  
received.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, whence they will be  
examined on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and  
any goods remaining in the Godowns after the  
23rd instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Hongkong, 17th June, 1898. [1312]

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(EAST ASIAN SERVICE.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, AND

SINGAPORE.

**THE German Steamship.**

"ASTURLA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of  
cargo by her are hereby informed that their  
goods have been landed at their risk into the  
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence  
delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods  
to be taken delivery of immediately.

Optional cargo will be discharged here unless  
notices to the contrary be given immediately.

No claims will be admitted after the goods  
have left the Godowns, and all claims must be  
sent to the office of the undernamed before  
Noon on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., or they will not be  
received.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to  
be left in the Godowns where they will be  
examined on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m.

No fire insurance has been effected, and  
any goods remaining in the Godowns after  
the 25th instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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# Globe Daily Press

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"ORESTES."

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1898.

[24]

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DEATHS.

On the 7th June, at Chai Field, Nagasaki, Kiono Nendo, the deeply loved son of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. MacEwan, aged 2 years and 4 months.

At Peck's House, Chefoo, on the 5th June, 1898, Harkness, widow of the late William Harkness, after a long and painful illness. Deeply regretted.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 18th, 1898.

A curious state of affairs exists with regard to Kwangchuanwan. All kinds of rumours are being published by the Tonkin papers which may or may not be true, but putting them all together it becomes fairly clear that the French officials have been premature in taking possession of the Bay before the details as to boundaries and jurisdiction had been decided upon and a suitable ceremony arranged for the act of transfer. It will be remembered that the French simply went into the Bay and hoisted the flag without any official recognition of the act by the Chinese, and when subsequently the Admiral and the Governor-General of Indo-China paid a visit to the place the Chinese authorities were absent and the populace was said to have made unfriendly demonstrations. From more recent files of the *Avenir du Tonkin* we learn that on the occasion of the visit referred to a serious difference of opinion occurred between the Admiral and the Governor-General, the difference turning on a no less important question than that of the interpretation to be given to the rights conceded to France by China, upon which it would appear neither of them had any precise information. The opinion of M. Doumer is said to have been that they ought to take as little territory as possible. The Admiral on the other hand maintained that as they had the right to help themselves they ought to help themselves largely, and that at least they ought to take the whole of the shores of the Bay and the various rivers as far as they are subject to the influence of the tides. The discussion took a disagreeable turn and the Admiral brought about the rupture by observing "Monsieur Doumer as Governor has the right to command in Indo-China only; on the coasts of China that right belongs to the Admiral," whereupon M. Doumer returned to Saigon.

The dieupouagge is our contemporary the question whether Kwangchuanwan is to form a part of the colony of Indo-China, in which case the Governor-General would command, or is to constitute a distinct possession under the orders of the Admiral. An article in an earlier issue of our contemporary, apparently by a different pen, would seem to suggest that the Bay is ready to remain Chinese and subject to Chinese jurisdiction, the French having only a right of user, for they are now demanding the removal of the Manchurian in charge and that he shall be replaced by another of their own choice, namely, a man who is at present stationed near the

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## GREAT RAIN STORM IN JAPAN.

The *Gusse* carried 7,000 rifles and a large amount of ammunition for the Cubans. After a rough voyage she was met off the Cuban coast by the auxiliary gunboats *Wump* and *Hannover*, who escorted her in. As they approached the port a large body of Spanish soldiers opened fire on the expedition and the gatlings roared with effect, enabling the enemies to land.

On the shore the battle was renewed. The Spanish troops retired to their works and inflicted a cautious but inaccurate fire upon the landing party. The latter was reinforced by a body of American volunteers, who joined the crew of the gunboats. The Spanish force was compelled to withdraw, and the mission of the *Gusse* was accomplished.

One of the American party was shot in the back. The Spanish loss is not known, but must have been heavy.

TREATMENT OF EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

LONDON, 18th May.

An evening newspaper has even published the following from a source that it alleged to be authoritative:

At last three of the great powers are determined to prevent America from winning the war in European waters.

Manila only escaped punishment through the active intervention of the German Consul, and in accordance with the direct orders of the Emperor.

When the news arrived from Manila that Commodore Dewey had been ordered to leave the place the German residents sent a pressing request to Berlin demanding help and protection from the deadly danger of bombardment and the exposure to the plumbings of native. The German Consul instructed all to oppose energetically all useless destruction beyond the propects of war, to oppose the debarcation of the Americans unless in sufficient force to maintain order, to protect the lives and property of Germans and to fix the amount of damages sustained by Germany.

Inductees were called to the commander of the German squadron at Kuan-chow Bay and to-morrow four German warships will be at Manila.

In the meantime three ambassadors, not including Sir Julian Pauncefote, have made friendly representations to the States. The commanding general of the forces of the President's mission to the liberation of Cuba was the sole object of the war, and that hence the bombardment of cities will be contrary to the avowed sentiment of the United States. Coupled with this representation was the reminder that the rights of the European resident must be respected. Present Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the arguments, and it was then that Admiral Sampson was ordered to partially raise the blockade of Havana and to seek to destroy the Spanish fleet.

If the United States takes possession of Hawaii during the present war with Japan it is believed Europe will endeavor to restrain the occupation of Hawaii as an incident of the war and to secure its own interest will desire to include Hawaii in the appurtenant of territory, perhaps as a partial offset against the Philippines islands.

In the best informed diplomatic circles confidence is expressed that the United States will not be permitted to acquire Hawaii, and that the Far East is destined in the opinion of the Powers to be a theater of war without reckoning the interests of Great Britain on the contrary, as the Associated Press has the best grounds for ascertaining, desires the United States to retain the Philippines, even in preference to taking them herself.

## MR. INAGAKI ON SI M.

We can not tell how accurately the Tokyo journals reproduce the views of Mr. Inagaki, Majoro with reference to the war, to which country he is Japan's intended dependent, but we can say that he is not very well up in the facts. He is a man really out of office. He says that the independence of France in Siamese affairs is about on a par with the independence of Russia in Korean affairs, and that the Siamese look to Great Britain as a protector. He further represents the King of Siam as the second most independent man in the world, second only to the Emperor of Japan, and is the bearer of many documents presented by His Majesty to the Japanese Court.

Presently Mr. Inagaki, in terms of his arguments, and it was then that Admiral Sampson was ordered to partially raise the blockade of Havana and to seek to destroy the Spanish fleet.

Owing to the heavy rain the river has been damaged greatly.

## DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

A despatch dated 14th March last has arrived at the General Office from H. M. Ambassador at Dresden, enclosing translation of an article which has appeared in the *Dresden Journal*, concerning the development of German trade in the Far East.

The writer of the article referred to states that the last ten years have been characterized by a remarkable increase of German trade with the Far East; indeed, during the past seven years he has assumed such dimensions that a consideration of some of the more striking facts in this connection should not prove uninteresting.

The three main factors which claim attention are (1) the increase of German firms in Korea both numerically and as regards the volume of their trade; (2) the expansion of the marine, (3) German gas oil, and (4) the development of German shipping.

To the German firms in the Far East the chief credit for this development of German trade naturally due. A fact of still greater importance, however, is that some of these firms were established in Eastern Asia long before there was any idea of a considerable trade in German goods, and consequently by this time they have acquired an extremely wide connection, and have thereby become most effective agencies for the spread of German influence and the expansion of German trade.

The writer of the article refers to the fact that the old-established German houses in the Far East, indeed, during the first five years has greatly lightened the task of the younger firms.

These last years have most often sprung from the employment of the old-established houses, after acquiring practical experience of the business, have frequently established themselves independently. The new firms have derived considerable benefit from the steady progress of the German goods have made in Korea and the eastward movement of some of them in China.

Further, the movement towards the found-

ation of new German houses is supplied by the establishment of subsidiary lines of steamers, which by establishing regular communication with the interior of Kyushu has labored to make the Far East a more important market.

Otherwise, in the matter of exports, Nagasaki has been unfavorably situated as compared with Yokohama and Keelung. Both the two northern ports are large manufacturing towns situated within a few miles, and both are intersected by rail with the richest tea and silk districts of Japan. Nagasaki, on a peninsula, with no adequate means of communication with the interior of Kyushu, has labored to make the Far East a more important market.

As regards exports, no such progress is shown in the figures having remained practically unchanged throughout the period under consideration. Hitherto, in the matter of exports, Nagasaki has been unfavorably situated as compared with Keelung and the two northern ports.

But with the exception of 1885 and 1897, it is evident that the rate of increase of the imports trade of Nagasaki is likely to be even more than that of Keelung.

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